AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

690. The condition of the cattle in general was satisfactory during the year. Foot and Mouth Disease that had broken out at the close of the previous year continued to prevail during the beginning of the year.

Murrah Buffaloes.

691. The year opened with 16(15) buffaloes. During the year, there were 8 (4) births and nil (3) deaths. From the cows and she buffaloes, a total quantity of 1,13,318 (79,669) lbs. of milk was produced, of which 1,140 (1,624) lbs. formed colostrum.

Sheep.

692. The foundation stock chosen in 1948-49 comprised of Bellary breed possessing white body and black head. During 1950, the grading of these with Bikanir rams was taken up to further improve the quality and quantity of wool.

693. The stock consisted of 448 (547) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 194 (185) births and 32(96) deaths. Twenty-seven (17) rams fit for breeding were issued for stud purposes to the public, and 121 (171) others were sold in public auction.

694. The farm besides serving as a breeding centre for the production of quality rams required by the sheep rearing public, also served as a demonstration unit in management on improved lines.

695. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of disease problems confronting the livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes, *viz.*, (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) the Parasitic disease investigation on 50 : 50 : basis.

(vii) Forests.

696. The Forest Department was born on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the Forest areas, and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the Forest which was just 2,560 sq. miles at the beginning of the century is now 4,387·48 sq. miles. Further extension is not possible due to the apathy of the ryots and the

Department hold on to the present area without reduction as the clamour for release of more and more lands from the forests is on the increase. By a system of scientific management and working on sustained yield basis, the Department has been able to cater to the needs of the several growing industries and meet the incessant demands of the ever increasing population, urban and rural.

697. Despite the fact that the total forest area falls very much short of the standard, the cry for release of forest areas for purposes of Agriculture did not cease to continue. Two thousand and fifty four acres (1,825 acres in Mysore, 79 acres in Bangalore and 150 acres in Hassan) were ordered to be released from State Forests during the year.

698. The Forest Survey Section attached to the working plans and surveys division conducted survey over an extent of 9,455·77 acres of areas disafforested, encroached upon by cultivators, demarcations of forests, areas under mining operation and plantations.

699. Working plans for Narasimhadevarabetta State Forest in Kolar District and for Bukkapatna and Manchaladore State Forests in Tumkur District were finalised during the year.

700. As usual, the roads, bridges and buildings were maintained in good repair. The total length of the Forest roads was 588 miles and 3½ furlongs.

701. Bellary District had not yet been brought under the provisions of the Mysore Forest Act and Rules. As a result of this, as also of the fact that grazing forms a great part of the revenue realised in the District, the system of permitting grazing under pre-paid licenses was continued during the year. Protection from Cattle.

702. Free grazing was, however, allowed in Sandur Range to the subjects of Sandur State only. In Sandur Range, goats were permitted to graze on payment of fees ranging from annas eight to Rupee one per goat. The revenue realised from grazing only in Bellary District during the year was Rs. 37,395.

703. The other Districts of the State continue to enjoy the privilege of free grazing in the forests. Plantations and areas under regeneration were protected by controlled grazing.

704. The total revenue realised from grazing was Rs. 48,811 including Bellary.

Sylviculture.

705. Tha Sylvicultural systems adopted for the working of the various forests varied from locality to locality but were strictly in conformity with the prescriptions of the working plans or working schemes.

706. In the evergreen zone, natural regenaration of important species like Dhuma, Balagi, Kiralbogi, Nagasampige, Devadaru, Surahonne, Hebbalasu, Gulmavu, etc., was satisfactory, more so where the canopy had been opened by Departmental fellings. There was also a fair regeneration of Dhuma, Godda Gandagarige, etc, in the Ghat Forests of Hassan District.

707. In the mixed deciduous zone, natural regeneration of teak was not of any significance, although in some forests of Sagar Division, it was fairly good. Honne, Mathi, Beete, Nandi, Yethiga and like associates regenerated well specially in the exploited coupes with the overhead cover lightened. Profuse regeneration of Jambe, Yethiga and Dodtoppe in open patches was conspicuous.

708. Regeneration of bamboos was good throughout its habitat in Mysore Division as also in Bhadravathi Division in which latter division there had been gregarious flowering of big bamboos from the past two years.

709. In the dry deciduous zone, the natural regeneration of Kamara was good, specially in parts of Tumkur and also of other species like Dindiga, Chujjalu, Kaggali, etc. However, in Bellary District excepting for Babul natural regeneration of other species was poor.

Revision for rates of selling sandalwood

710. Owing to fluctuations in the rates realised at Thirupattur and Sathyamangalam sales, selling rates for the sale of Mysore Sandalwood were revised twice in the year in May 1954 and January 1955 respectively.

711. Sandal regeneration was seen throughout its habitats and in some places profusely.

Coppice growth.

712. Growth of coppice shoots of all important species was satisfactory, throughout the exploited areas. Growth of Jambe was conspicuous in the fuel coupes of Bhadravathi Division. Beete root-suckers were seen coming up well in the cleared areas of Shimoga Division, Dindiga, Kamara, Kaggali and like species also had put on coppice shoots satisfactorily.

713. Retention of seed bearers properly spaced and subsequent protection of the exploited areas from fire and also tending operations carried out in the evergreen forests greatly aided natural regeneration. Tending operations consisted of light fellings, thinning of congested patches elimination of inferior growth to promote natural regeneration and advance growth of the economically important species.

714. Considerable damage was caused to natural regeneration by cattle-trampling and lopping by unscrupulous grazers who abused the privilege of free grazing. Damage by goat browsing was more serious and parts of Bellary Division forests were thus affected.

715. Artificial regeneration was resorted to for improving the quality and kind of growing stock in the moist deciduous forests and also to supplement natural regeneration, where dificient, as is commonly in the case of dry tracts. Artificial Regeneration

716. Formation of teak and fuel plantations and afforestation of waste-lands are the main features of artificial regeneration. In addition to these, extensive dibbling of sandal seeds, sowing seeds of miscellaneous species in Kiln-sites were also carried on.

717. The total area under teak and fuel plantations raised during ten years was :—

	Area in acres
Teak	14,880
Fuel species	26,367½

718. Teak being the most valuable of timber species, is planted up in large areas in Shimoga, Mysore, Sagar and Bhadravati Forest Divisions.

719. Owing to the increase in population and industries and the consequential increase in firewood requirements, the department has been putting all possible efforts to raise quick growing of fuel species to cater to the requirements. More favourable areas, close to industrial towns and big cities were used for raising fuel plantations. Fuel Plantations

720. The local variety of Eucalyptus growing well in Chikballapur Range was the main species used during the year;

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

721. Less favourable areas which are not suited for raising regular plantations and also waste lands are afforested by direct sowings carried on by sowing seeds of economically useful miscellaneous species in trench mound areas.

Exploitation.

722. The exploitation of timber, firewood and bamboos was determined by the prescriptions of sanctioned working plans of synopsis.

Timber.

723. Seven lakhs ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-one cubic feet of logs, 5,080 teak plies, 18,803 teak ballies, 593 other kind poles and 7,488 balagi poles were collected.

724. In addition to the above departmental collections, 9,070 cubic feet of timber was received as drift or confiscated stock.

Disposals.

725. The disposals were by periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to the Government Departments of Mysore and India and to private industrial concerns.

726. The following quantities of timbers were disposed of:—

1. Logs 6,58,263 cubic feet.
2. Sawn sizes 99,380 c.ft.
3. Poles 7,564.
4. Ballies 20,730.
5. Reepers 1,24,594 cft.
6. Spokes 9,926.
7. Felloes 4,863.
8. Doors 1,800.
9. Windows 3,600.
10. Black boards 61.
11. Sitting planks 560.
12. Parodes 17 tons,
and
13. Saw dust 3,872 bags.

727. Under the Depressed Class Amelioration Scheme, supply of doors and windows to the Revenue Department was continued during the year.

Grass.

728. Free grazing was permitted in Mysore (except in Bellary Division) and only a few plantations were sold on a lease basis. The revenue realised on this account was Rs. 48,811 (Rs. 28,496).

Revenue.

729. The total revenue for the year including the revenue realised by the supply of Sandalwood to Sandal Oil Factory amounted to Rs. 1,29,60,412 as against the budget allotment of Rs. 81,28,000 and the revised allotment of Rs. 81,52,000 and the actuals of Rs. 1,01,10,350 of the previous year.

The Central Sylvicultural Research Station, Bangalore.

730. The Sylvicultural Research Station is engaged in Research works connected with three main Forest Types *viz.*, Evergreen, the moist deciduous and the dry deciduous. It tackled problems connected with natural regeneration and artificial inducement of natural regeneration of economically important evergreen species, sylvicultural study and propagation methods of important economic species of medicinal and industrial utility, study of plant introduction of useful exetics, afforestation of waste lands embracing soil conservation and moisture conservation experiments, experiments on choice of species, manurial experiments, germination and plant percent tests, collection of phenological data storeage of seeds and like problems.

731. *Kunbi Settlements.*—The scheme continued to operate in Sagar Division. The number of families was increased by one. The number of families at the end of the year was 120. The kunbis rendered service in clearing demarcation lines, plantations and work connected with cultural operations.

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

732. The scheme was in operation hitherto in Bangalore District (mainly under a Plantation Sub-division Officer and Kolar and Tumkur Districts on small scale). During the year, the scheme was extended to three more Districts.

733. *Lac Cultivation.*—The cultivation of Lac which is one of the important raw materials required for several industries is undertaken in Bangalore and Tumkur districts—both departmentally and under "Tenant System".

Wild Life Preservation.

734. Mysore was not for behind any of the progressive countries of the world in taking measures for the protection of Game. The Game Regulations were passed as early as 1901 to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds and to provide for the protection

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

of Game and Fish in Mysore. A sanctuary extending over an area of 35 square miles was notified in Chamarajanagar State Forest in 1931 and maintained for nearly ten years.

735. The Department maintains two Wild Life Parks *viz*, The Venugopal Wild Life Park (310·34 Square Miles) and Jagger Valley Wild Life Park (68·11 Square Miles) and two Game Santuaries *viz.*, Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary and Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctuary. In addition a number of Game and Tiger Preserves covering an area of 238·31 square miles were also maintained.

736. Twenty-eight shikar arrangements were made for His Highness the Maharaja and Party, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, etc.,

Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary.

737. The Sanctuary comprising of an area of 22 square miles is the sanctum sanctorum of the bigger Venugopal Wild Life Park (310·34) square miles.

738. This was formed in the year 1941 and is contiguous to the Mudmali Sanctuary of the Madras State, lies on the main road (Mysore to Ooty) and is about 50 miles from Mysore.

Animals.

739. The following animals are to be found:— Elephant, Bison, Tiger, Panther, Bear, Sambar Spotted deer, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Wild dogs, Malabar squirrel, Lungur, Jungle fowl, Pea fowl and a large collection of resident and migrant birds.

The IV World Forestry Conference.

740. The World Forestry Congress met for the fourth time in the last 28 years at Dehra Dun for the first time in India in December 1954. Forty-six Nations were present at the Congress represented by 150 foreign delegates and 205 Indian delegates. One of the high-lights of the Congress was the excursion trips arranged in different zones of India. Mysore was the venue of excursion Number 7.

741. The merged areas of Bellary District continued to be governed by the Madras Forest Act during the year.

State Soil Conservation Board.

742. On the suggestion of the Government of India (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) that a soil conservation Board may be constituted at the State level for the formation and co-ordinated implementation of Soil Conservation Schemes, a State Soil Conservation Board was constituted on 28th December 1954 with the Minister for

Agriculture as the Chairman. Two meetings were held on 24th January 1951 and on 27th February 1955 respectively.

743. The Department co-operated very closely with the Educational Department in the implementation of new Educational reforms relating to manual labour. Batches of students were employed in planting operations in the areas near to their Educational Institutions and during the Dasara holidays their services were utilised for seasonal forest operations and for the work turned out payments were made at the departmental rates.

(vii) Marketing Department.

744. The number of weights and measures sold and tested, the amount collected as Testing fees, number of cases launched etc., were as follows :—

1. Units of Weights and Measures presented for testing.		92,277			1,00,249			
2. Units of Weights and Measures certified for correctness.		86,838			77,448			
3. Testing Fees collected ...	Rs.	12,963	9	0	14,457	11	0	
4. Units of Weights and Measures sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures.		15,134			7,262			
5. Value of Weights and Measures sold.	Rs.	28,306	11	0	13,040	3	3	
6. Number of Cases launched under.—								
(*a*) the Weights and Measures Act, 1902.		132			152			
(*b*) Number of cases which ended in conviction.		124			141			
(*c*) Fines realised ...	Rs.	2,573	0	0	2,501	0	0	

745. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1955 was passed by both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council during their session in March 1955.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

746. The Government also extended the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 to the whole State with effect from 1st October 1954.

747. The Regulated Markets Enquiry Committee constituted by Government in 1951 to go into the details of the working of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 and the Rules framed thereunder and to suggest such modifications as are necessary to suit the present day trade conditions has submitted its recommendations to Government.

748. The Regulated Markets at Tiptur, Davangere, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur, Arsikere, Bellary and Saklespur continued to work satisfactorily.

749. The Government sanctioned the scheme for establishing Regulated Markets at Chintamani (for groundnuts), Chennapatna (for pulses) and Nanjungud (for cotton) during the year.

750. An extensive survey of minor oil-seeds such as Pungam, Niger, Mohuwa, Safflower, Tobacco seed etc., was conducted in the State at the instance of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

751. The collection of information for revising the reports on the marketing of groundnuts and eggs in the State was continued during the year.

752. Information on the following points was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.—

1. Production of Chicory in the State.
2. Production, seasons of sowing and harvesting, imports, exports, prices, etc., of onions, garlic and bananas.
3. Current wholesale prices of raw bones and Turkeys in the important markets of the State.
4. Production of Avacadi Pears.
5. Arrivals of butter and ghee to the important markets of the State.
6. Laying of eggs per bird required for the preparation of " Crop Atlas ".
7. Comments on the finalisation of the Grade Specifications for the grading of apples.
8. Defects of the present day Rail and Road Transport services and suggestions for improvement.

753. Arrangements were made to collect and forward to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, the weekly wholesale prices of agricultural commodities as prevailed at some important markets of the State, as per the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee.

754. There were 85 Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State during the year.

Market News Service.

755. The publication of the daily market rates of Bangalore in the local newspapers was continued. The Bangalore Market rates were also sent to the All India Radio, Mysore, for broadcasting.

756. The weekly market reviews on the trend in the arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities, as prevailed at the several Regulated Markets in Mysore State were sent to the All India Radio, Mysore, for broadcasting in their "Rural Programme."

757. The fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of several important agricultural commodities and livestock products, as prevailed at the several District Headquarters in the State were published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

The Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951.

758. The question of establishing Warehouses under the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 and the Mysore Warehouses Rules, 1953 through Regulated Markets and Co-operative Institutions in the State was under the consideration of Government during the year.

759. The Marketing Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore during the year and put up an attractive and instructional show by displaying Agmark publicity posters, Agmark Grade Labels, several interesting photographs and charts depicting the steady progress and working of the Regulated Markets in Mysore, etc. Demonstrations in testing, grading and marketing of eggs were also conducted for the benefit of the public.